



URBAN DISTRICT OF STANLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

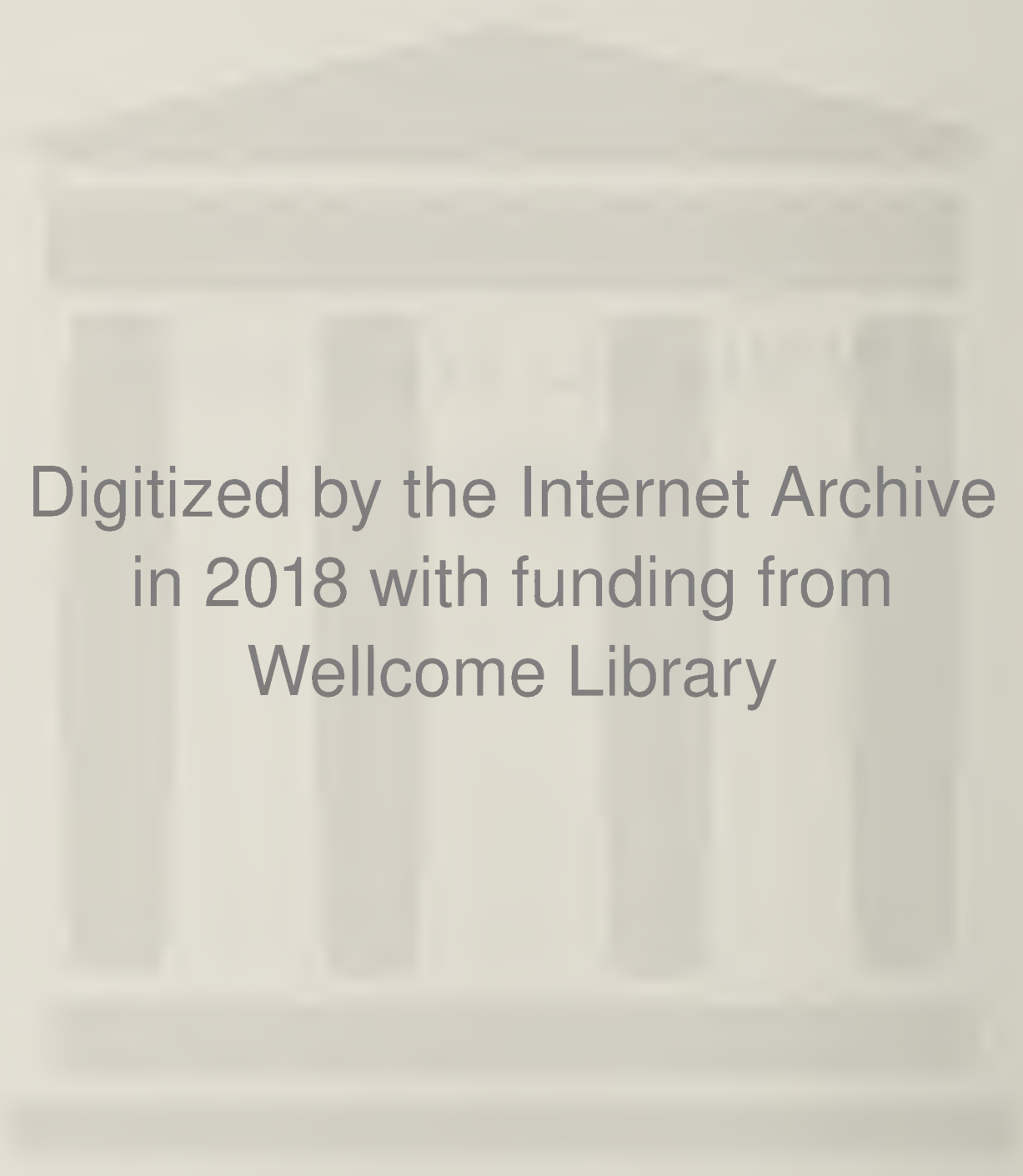
1967

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor E. R. Morrell, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor C. Earnshaw

Public Health Committee:
Chairman: Councillor K. H. Steeples, J.P.

Councillor E. A. Dunn
Councillor J. E. Furness, J.P., M.B.E.
Councillor J. Patterson, J.P.
Councillor T. Seymour
Councillor G. Teasdale
Councillor E. Thompson
Councillor C. Woolford

Medical Officer of Health
W. D. Dolton

Senior Public Health Inspector:
D. Walker

Deputy Public Health Inspector:
B. Schofield

Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

Pupil Public Health Inspector:
J. A. Hewitt

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1967

To the Chairman and Councillors,

The year under review was significant for two administrative changes within the Department, the retirement of Dr. Leslie Taylor and the amalgamation of Health Divisions 9 and 16 to form one new Division.

Dr. Taylor has been a Divisional Medical Officer since the National Health Service Act came into effect in 1948. He had been Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Rothwell for 6 years previous to this. Doubly qualified in both medicine and dentistry, Dr. Taylor was always good-humoured with both his staff and his patients. His clear mind allowed him to delegate responsibility effectively, his staff always knowing he would support them should the necessity arise. It is with pleasure that I record our debt to Dr. Taylor and express our wishes for many future happy years.

On the 1st June, by mutual agreement, the Rural Districts of Tadcaster and Wetherby and the Urban Districts of Garforth, Rothwell and Stanley were unified under the title of Health Division 9 for the purposes of the personal health services administered by the West Riding County Council.

The first few months after my appointment have been spent in getting to know the places, and the people with and for whom I shall be working. The Districts have been long and well served by their Public Health Inspectorates and it would be invidious for a newcomer even to comment on the sanitary arrangements of the areas. I have, therefore, restricted myself to a factual statement of the amenities. My colleague's Report—the Chief Public Health Inspector—deals very fully with his side of the work and will be found in Part II of this Report.

I have, however, made certain changes in Divisional administration, mainly in the fields of school health and the care of the deprived child. These are explained in the body of the Report.

While this is my second Annual Report, in my first I did not feel free to pay tribute to the work of the staff which took place before my appointment. It is, therefore, with added pleasure that I record my heartfelt thanks for the loyalty and enthusiasm of both my clerical and field staff. I thank too, the Health Committee for its interest and kindness to a new officer. It is encouraging to feel that we—Councillors, clerical staff, field workers and myself—are united in an earnest endeavour to bring the best possible health service to our clients.

W. Duncan Dolton,
Medical Officer of Health.

Autumn 1968.

TABLE 1
PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Garforth Urban District	Rothwell Urban District	Stanley Urban District	Tadcaster Rural District	Wetherby Rural District	Divisional Totals
Population (Mid-Year, 1967)	19,700	27,130	19,000	31,910	28,780	126,550
Live Births						
Total	518	440	399	599	441	2,397
Legitimate	497	423	384	566	420	2,290
Illegitimate	21(4.1%)	17(3.9%)	15(3.8%)	33(5.4%)	21(4.8%)	107(4.5%)
Stillbirths	11	6	4	3	4	28
Deaths of Infants						
Legitimate	9	9	5	5	7	35
Illegitimate	0	1	0	1	1	3
Under one week	5	2	2	4	6	19
Under four weeks	5	6	2	4	7	24
Under 1 year—total	9	10	5	6	8	38
Deaths (all causes)	165	386	187	321	264	1,323

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES

Live Births	26.3	16.2	21.0	18.8	15.3	18.9
Live Births (Adjusted)	23.7	16.5	20.8	18.8	16.4	—
Illegitimate Births per						
1,000 live births	40.5	38.6	37.6	55.1	47.4	44.7
Deaths (all causes)	8.0	14.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	10.5
Deaths (Adjusted)	12.0	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.5	—
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths	20.8	13.5	9.9	5.0	9.0	11.5
Perinatal Mortality	30.2	17.9	14.9	11.6	22.5	19.4
Neo-Natal Mortality	9.7	13.6	5.0	6.7	15.9	10.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (under 1 week)	9.7	4.6	5.0	6.7	13.6	8.0
Infant Mortality:						
All infants per						
1,000 live births	17.4	22.7	12.5	10.0	18.1	15.9
Legitimate infants per						
1,000 legitimate live births	18.1	21.3	13.0	9.0	16.7	10.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	58.8	0.0	30.3	47.6	28.0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	—	0.1
Tuberculosis, other	0.0	0.04	0.05	—	—	0.2
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.0	0.04	0.05	0.03	—	0.2
Cancer (all forms)	1.65	1.95	2.42	1.82	1.84	1.92
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.52	3.32	1.47	1.57	1.29	1.86
Heart and Circulatory Disease	3.35	4.94	3.57	4.17	3.37	3.94
Respiratory	0.91	1.84	1.00	1.25	0.90	1.21
Comparability Factors:						
Births	0.90	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.07	—
Deaths	1.43	0.78	1.15	1.16	1.25	—

All the maternal mortality, stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for the Division was 18·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with the National average of 17·2.

The Death Rates are very close to the National Rate of 11·2.

TABLE 2
RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1967

	Garforth U.D.			Rothwell U.D.			Stanley U.D.			Tadcaster R.D.			Wetherby R.D.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under															
1 year	4	5	9	5	5	10	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	1	6
1—5 yrs.	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
15—25	—	1	1	4	—	4	—	1	1	3	1	4	1	—	1
25—35	1	1	2	4	—	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
35—45	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	2	4	8	5	13	7	2	9
45—55	11	7	18	16	9	25	10	8	18	17	5	22	8	13	21
55—65	9	14	23	32	25	57	19	21	40	30	21	51	42	17	59
65—75	24	30	54	49	41	90	20	20	40	36	26	62	37	35	72
75 & ov.	27	28	55	78	103	181	28	46	74	44	54	98	65	84	149
	77	88	165	198	188	386	86	101	187	147	117	264	168	153	321

Table 2 showing the age at death emphasises the quality of child care today. It is not until late middle age that the death rate becomes appreciable. The causes of death are shown in Table 3. It is rare today for people to die from an infectious disease; cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation accounting for the great majority of deaths. The earlier detection of their condition might have saved the ten women who died from cancer of the breast. It is rare that one has to record a death from cancer of the breast in a male. 26 persons—21 of them men—died of lung cancer, We do not know how many were smokers, but on statistical grounds they were forty times more likely to be smokers than non-smokers. Such is the effect of cigarette smoking on the human lung. There were 143 persons certified as dying from pneumonia or bronchitis. This was a reduction of 49 cases from the previous year.

TABLE 3

CAUSES OF DEATH 1967	Garforth U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Stanley U.D.		Tadcaster R.D.		Wetherby R.D.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	9	1	5	—	10	4	11	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	—	4	—	5	1	4	—	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	9	16	14	9	14	15	18	17	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
16. Diabetes	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	23	37	53	8	20	25	25	19	18
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	12	45	26	28	17	52	40	45	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	2	4	1	2	—	3	—	2
20. Other heart disease	7	13	17	27	4	11	10	10	3	8
21. Other circulatory disease	5	4	7	6	4	1	6	12	7	7
23. Pneumonia	2	4	10	10	4	4	12	10	5	7
24. Bronchitis	7	3	21	7	5	3	14	2	9	4
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	8	15	14	4	3	6	3	11	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	2	4	2	5	1	2	2
34. All other accidents	—	2	4	5	1	4	4	3	3	5
35. Suicide	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	77	88	198	188	86	101	168	153	147	117

It is sad to record that 8 people took their own lives during the year.

The high crude rate of 14.2 in Rothwell is due to the excess of elderly folk in the area. It should be borne in mind that St. George's Hospital, situated in Rothwell, is often the final home of many elderly folk, most of whom were previously resident outside the area. The adjusted rates are close to the National average.

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY IN 1967
Deaths from stated causes under one year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Congenital Abnormalities—										
CNS	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5
CVS	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	5
Infection—										
Respiratory Tract	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	6
Alimentary tract	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Electrocution—Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 4 shows the causes of death of the 38 children who died in the first year of life. Whilst the death due to electrocution and perhaps those due to infection might have been avoided, the majority of those due to prematurity and congenital abnormality were unavoidable with our present and indeed foreseeable medical skill. The overall infant mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births is better than the National figure of 18.3. Once again, however, I have to record rather higher rates for Rothwell and Wetherby, although these are still close to the National average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whilst there were few deaths from infectious diseases (see Table 3), the notifications presented the usual pattern (see Table 5). Measles remained the commonest notified disease. It is not unreasonable to hope that this disease will be eradicated within the next 10 years by mass immunisation. During the year under review measles vaccine was not yet available to the public. The localisation of whooping cough is interesting—101 cases being notified in Rothwell U.D.C. and only 18 in the adjacent district of Garforth. It should be no source of pride that some districts had no case of bacillary dysentery. It is a sad commentary on our personal hygiene to record cases in all but one district. This infection is due to the ingestion of bacteria from human faeces. While this may be carried by a fly or other insect, much more commonly it is conveyed by unwashed human hands.

TABLE 5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

	Disease	Total all ages 1965	Total all ages 1966	Total all ages 1967	Under One year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—45 years	46—64 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown	Cases admitted to hospital
ROTHWELL U.D.	Scarlet Fever	42	63	54	—	20	32	1	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	13	7	19	1	2	1	3	6	5	1	—
	Erysipelas	7	7	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	12	17	101	5	46	46	4	—	—	—	1
	Measles	291	210	202	9	101	77	14	1	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	22	12	9	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
GARFORTH U.D.	Scarlet Fever	7	33	32	1	13	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	6	18	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	91	158	102	7	48	46	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
STANLEY U.D.	Scarlet Fever	19	15	13	—	4	8	—	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Whooping Cough	—	2	24	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	190	91	114	—	60	52	2	—	—	—	—
TADCASTER R.D.	Scarlet Fever	62	40	27	—	8	15	4	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	5	9	9	—	2	5	—	1	1	22	—
	Acute Anterior Encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	19	51	4	31	15	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	5	36	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Measles	303	200	447	6	225	211	5	—	—	—	—
WETHERBY R.D.	Scarlet Fever	6	29	17	—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—
	Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	1	5	22	1	9	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	8	16	9	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Measles	227	196	420	8	237	171	4	—	—	—	—

As will be seen from Table 7, there were 19 new cases of pulmonary and 4 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, compared with 17 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1966. The number of cases on the Registers at the end of the year was:

TABLE 6

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Garforth U.D.	19	16	1	4
Rothwell U.D.	53	25	12	2
Stanley U.D.	7	11	2	1
Tadcaster R.D.	32	18	4	5
Wetherby R.D.	12	15	5	4
Total	123	85	24	16

TABLE 7

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

AGE	Garforth U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Stanley U.D.		Tadcaster R.D.		Wetherby R.D.	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15—19 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20—24 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 yrs.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
35—44 yrs.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
45—54 yrs.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
55—64 yrs.	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	1

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Babies—In my last report I drew attention to the relatively low number of hospital confinements in the Division.

TABLE 8

District	Domiciliary Deliveries		Hospital Deliveries		Percentage of Domiciliary Deliveries	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Rothwell Urban District	182	155	288	278	38.7	35.8
Garforth Urban District	202	203	299	315	40.3	39.2
Stanley Urban District	194	199	184	197	50.1	51.2
Tadcaster Rural District	208	170	385	431	35.0	39.4
Wetherby Rural District	110	96	314	343	26.0	28.0
	896	823	1470	1564	38.02	38.70

Table 8 allows of a comparison for this and the previous year. It is regrettable that the figures do not show an improvement. It is a tribute to the quality of the care of the domiciliary midwives that the perinatal and infant mortality rates are what they are. It is imperative not that all cases should be delivered in hospital, but that cases at “high risk” should be confined within easy reach of expert care. It is understandable that mothers of large families should wish to be confined at home, but it is not always easy to persuade these “high risk” mothers of the need for extra care, despite the obvious tragedy of such a family being left motherless.

The responsibility for the care of the baby becomes that of the Health Visitor on the eleventh day. During the year Health Visitors visited 10,722 children under the age of 5. They also visited expectant mothers and the aged and gave Health Education as appropriate to all sections of the community.

During the year arrangements were made for Case Conferences to be called as and when required by field workers concerned about children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. It was hoped that these would prove more effective than the Co-ordinating Committee which has met in the past once or twice a year. A Case Conference discusses one, or at the most two cases, with which every member present is concerned. The purpose of the Case Conference is to define one officer as being in charge of the case and to come to some common decision on a course of action. Experience has proved the innovation to be worth while.

Care of the Pre-School Child—During the year there has been a remarkable increase in public interest in playgroups. Health Visitors have advised where necessary. There were 4 registered child minders in the Division as a whole.

Care of the School Child—Of the 5,034 pupils receiving full medical examinations, in only one was the physical condition considered unsatisfactory by the school doctor. An increasing burden falls upon the school nurses who undertook 55,658 examinations, an increase of 15,175 from the previous year. It is regrettable that 404 pupils were found to be infested. Defects of vision were found in 1,118 children, of whom 576 had spectacles prescribed. While the hearing of 1,178 children was tested in 1966, 2,453 were tested during the year under review. 37 of these were referred for further special tests. There were 36 children (including 26 at Bridge House School for the Deaf) known to be in school with hearing aids.

The Child Guidance Clinics continued to be of great service. 146 children with emotional problems being seen.

At the beginning of the academic year in September 1967, routine school medical examinations were finally abandoned. All children receive a pre-school medical examination and are only seen thereafter by a School Medical Officer if enquiry discloses a need. It is pleasant to record that teachers have been unanimous in expressing their pleasure in the new arrangements.

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Mentally Ill—Two Senior Mental Welfare Officers and four Mental Welfare Officers work within the Division.

The Training Centre at Rothwell has 72 places for subnormal children and adults and has been full to capacity throughout the year. There is a waiting list for the small "Special Care" Unit. It is regretted that the parents of children with severe mental handicap under the age of five have, at the moment, little prospect of relief from their troubles by admission of the child to Training Centre.

There is a further Training Centre scheduled for building at Wetherby in the early 1970's, this will materially improve the situation.

Mental Welfare Officers co-operate with Hospitals, Consultant Psychiatrists and the Family Doctors in the care of the mentally ill.

Care of the Aged—The home help and home nurse spend the greater proportion of their time in caring for the aged. Of the 62,300 visits paid by home nurses, 39,377 were paid to the aged. 386 home helps worked for a total of 214,261 hours. Other services to the aged were chiropody and pads for the incontinent. Both services are widely used and much appreciated.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Health Education—Increasingly the prevention of disease will be in the hands of the individual. It is hoped that as the public realise the dangers of over-eating, lack of exercise, smoking and promiscuity—to name but a few recognised hazards—the incidence of disease will drop. Unfortunately, such an expectation is unrealistic and we have yet to find means of motivating people to live healthily. Perhaps more can be done by influencing our legislators—those who make the decisions as to whether to add fluoride to the drinking water, to ban cigarette advertising or to proceed with smoke control.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

TABLE 9

Primary Immunisation Course	Children born in Year—				Pre-1964	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964		
Poliomyelitis	671	1059	156	51	322	2259
Diphtheria	746	971	90	24	161	1992
Pertussis	743	965	89	20	36	1853
Tetanus	745	971	90	25	389	2220

TABLE 10

Re-inforcing Doses	Children born in Year—				Pre-1964	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964		
Poliomyelitis	—	222	382	64	2457	3152
Diphtheria	—	334	499	85	2662	3580
Pertussis	—	313	451	62	342	1168
Tetanus	—	334	502	92	2576	3504

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

TABLE 11

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-Vaccinated) during year	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0—3 months	15	—
3—6 months	17	—
6—9 months	23	—
9—12 months	33	—
1 year	1408	6
2—4 years	443	1
5—14 years	89	36
Totals	2028	43

B.C.G. Vaccination—883 schoolchildren were vaccinated. Vaccination is also given to children, irrespective of age, who are contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis and 58 children were vaccinated during the year.

Immunisation—Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. By these simple routine measures, which we tend to take for granted, many lives are saved.

Early detection of disease—During recent years, tests have been discovered for the detection of certain abnormalities before the patient is aware of being ill. Health Visitors screen every child in the first few weeks of life for a metabolic disorder known as phenylketonuria. Indeed the whole Infant Welfare Service is designed to detect as soon as possible any abnormal development in the young.

Cervical Cytology has been much publicised to detect early cancer of the womb. Mass Chest X-Ray continues to be of service in the detection of unsuspected tuberculosis.

At the end of the year under review plans were being made for an Old Age Pensioners Clinic at Swillington. A report on its findings will be given in 1968.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Milk and Dairies

Milk samples taken	22
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Food and Drugs Inspections

Meat Inspections	1,080
Bakehouses	20
Food Inspections	286
Ice Cream Sampling	33
Fish Shop Inspections	24

Housing

Houses inspected and recorded	256
General Surveys	26
Public Health Inspections	100
Re-visits	36

Offensive Trades

Inspection of Knackers Yard	5
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Sanitary Matters

Inspection for Rat and Mice Infestation	169
Smoke Observations	18
Inspection re Refuse Removal and Disposal	441
Factories and Workshops	26
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Inspection for Nuisances	153
Council house inspections and repairs	5,120
Miscellaneous	165

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing continues to have a greater effect upon the health of the population than any other single environmental factor. There were 6,802 dwelling houses in the District in the year, of which 52 were back to back. A number of these have been represented as unfit, but it was felt that at the end of the year there were 200 unfit dwellings in respect of which no representations had yet been made. There were 26 houses in Clearance Areas or unfit elsewhere. 33 houses were demolished in the year under review, while 6 were made fit and other houses had defects remedied.

During the year, 52 families were re-housed from Clearance areas, action was required to relieve overcrowding in 4 cases.

It is pleasing to record that 252 new buildings were completed by private enterprise and 31 by the Local Authority.

39 improvements were completed during the year, 39 applications were received and approved.

Further comments on Housing and Slum Clearance will be found in the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

Water Supply—Wakefield and District Water Board continue to be responsible for the supply and distribution of water to your Urban District. No complaint has been received in respect of the quality of the water. Occasional samples of water are taken and submitted for analysis. There has been low pressure in the Bradford Road area.

Sewage Disposal—No change has taken place during the year and the results and effluents have been satisfactory.

Drains and Sewers—There still remain to be carried out improvements to the Lofthousegate, Church Lane, Aberford Road and Potovens Lane sewers which are too small at times of heavy rain, and to deal with future building developments.

Public Cleansing, etc.—Matters relating to Public Cleansing, Meat and Food Inspection, Smoke abatement, etc., are fully dealt with in the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Factorles, Workshops, and Outwork—There were 46 premises on the Register at the end of the year, and 26 inspections were made. No defects were found. There are now no Outworkers in the District.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
for the year
1967

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council

Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my 17th report upon the work carried out by your Public Health Department.

In the field of housing, Slum Clearance work has continued on a small scale and not so rapidly as would have been liked. The re-housing of tenants from slum houses becomes more difficult as the tenants become more choosy and are prepared to wait for re-housing in a particular part of the area—this results in areas standing derelict for long periods. Labour for general housing repair work is reasonably plentiful although with the building alterations for Clean Air adaptations there is some delay in obtaining labour for the less attractive type of repair work. The Council's direct labour department still finds difficulty in obtaining the services of suitable bricklayers and plumbers for the repair work to their 2,000 Council houses and it was again necessary to contract out further work to cope with the repairs necessary. Costs of building labour continue to increase in line with other costs and many of the remaining older properties suffer and become uneconomical to repair for purposes of letting. Almost all are sold usually with the idea of early condemnation and re-housing.

Building of new private houses has been again on a very extensive scale. Towards the end of the year the first of the 100 houses being built by the Council at Wrenthorpe were ready for occupation but due to heavy rents which had to be charged only a few of them could be utilised for Slum Clearance re-housing purposes; indeed it appears that they will, in order to be all let, have to be allocated to persons living outside the area. The majority of new houses erected by private development have been taken over by people from neighbouring districts rather than by our own residents and this is again reflected in the increased estimated population for the district.

The Slum Clearance work on the Second five year programme has resulted in a further 25 houses being dealt with.

Standard improvement grants have played a considerable part in improving the housing conditions in the area but are still finding little favour in the case of the rented property as practically all the grants were made to owner occupiers.

The continued restriction on house purchase loans by the Council for the smaller property appears to have been largely overcome by rental purchase arrangements.

At the end of 1967 there were 238 applicants for Council houses and 236 for bungalows or one bedroomed flats. However, as stated earlier, it has become difficult to let houses or bungalows in some parts of the area.

During the year the Council commenced their Clean Air programme. The first area came into operation on the 1st October, 1967, having been carried out with very little trouble.

Meat Inspection work has once more taken up a considerable amount of the department's time as Slaughtering has again continued on a fairly large scale throughout the year. All meat killed in the district is inspected and marked in accordance with the 1963 Meat Regulations and there is no restriction by the Council on hours of slaughtering.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Number of Choked drains and W.C's cleared	242
Sink wastes repaired	2
Defective drains repaired	17
Water closets repaired	12
Inspection chambers repaired	3
Eavesgutters/downspouts repaired	6
House roofs and damp walls repaired	15
Flooded cellars	24
Damp houses remedied	28
House floors repaired	5
Walls replastered	8
New sinks fixed	2
Windows re-corded and repaired	8
Fireplaces repaired	3
Defective dustbins removed	295
Beetle infested premises	6
Rat infested premises	169
Burst services	2
W.C. Soil pipes repaired	12
Doors repaired/renewed	13
Cooking ranges repaired	3
Defective chimneys	2
Accumulations of refuse	5
Dangerous buildings	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Meat and food inspection has again taken up a great deal of time as slaughtering has continued on an unabated scale and during the year 34,684 carcasses were inspected.

Charges for meat inspection remained at the rate of: Cattle 9d. per carcass; Pigs 6d. per carcass; Sheep 3d. per carcass; and a total of £820 was received for this service.

4 slaughterhouse licences were again renewed for a further period of 12 months to the end of December 1967 followed by the annual inspection by an Inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who once again found little to complain of. No further progress has been made towards the acquisition of the slaughterhouse and associated premises of E. Chapman, in Bolus Lane, Outwood, which if not acquired or dispensed with will in all probability cause complaints when the adjoining land is developed by the erection of Council houses in the near future.

100% Meat inspection has again been maintained with very little inconvenience or overtime in spite of the weekend slaughtering which takes place and the absence of any restrictions on the hours of slaughtering.

Doubtful specimens have again been sent to the Public Health laboratory for examination and whilst they have been this year very few in number the staff there are to be thanked for their help and advice.

Once again bovine tuberculosis has been absent from all animals inspected in spite of the fact that a good proportion of these were cows which at one time had a very high incidence of this disease.

Farm Stores completed the new sausage and meat cutting portion of their factory and at the end of the year this portion together with new despatch department arrangements, complete with full refrigeration storage facilities, were fully operational and are a great improvement on the previous arrangements which were designed for a factory of much less output.

Further development of the factory is envisaged for the near future and improvements are continually being carried out as the premises are enlarged.

300 visits were made to these premises under the Food and Drugs Act and Associated Food Hygiene regulations and only in very isolated cases was any action necessary and any defects found were remedied without any statutory action being required.

During the year a few cases were reported of unsound items being sold to the public but in each case the Council did not warrant the offence sufficient to prosecute and warning letters were sent to the firms concerned.

Two small poultry processing premises in the district slaughter a small number of birds at times and whilst there is an increase in the size of one of these premises the other is to discontinue slaughtering at an early date. 4 visits were made to these premises during the year but the number of birds killed and times of slaughtering are not known and when this type of property becomes subject to registration and control as are slaughterhouses it will then be possible to carry out this work better.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known	456	768	59	5027	28374
Number Inspected	456	768	59	5027	28374
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	1	94
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	52	Nil	92	644
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	3.5%	6.6%	Nil	1.6%	2.3%
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	788
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.7%
Cysticercus:—					
Carcasses affected	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses subjected to freezing treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MILK AND OTHER FOODS

22 official samples of milk were purchased from retailers in the district and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and all were reported upon as being genuine and satisfactory.

As stated previously supply of milk wholesale is now almost all concentrated and controlled by three or so local large dairies which each maintain laboratories and staff to control and check the milk quality and cleanliness in their own interests. Only two private dealers deliver untreated milk in the area.

286 visits were made for the purpose of inspecting the various food shops and premises in the district and it was found necessary to condemn the following articles of food because of decomposition caused chiefly by damaged tins.

210 lbs.	Ox Tongue
42 lbs.	Jellied Veal
10 lbs.	Pork Tenderloin
66 lbs.	Corned Beef
8 lbs.	Chopped Pork
80 lbs.	Pork Loin
16 lbs.	Peel Tomatoes

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL REGULATIONS) 1960

There were 17 Fish and Chip Shops, 37 Grocers, 18 Confectioners and 11 Butchers in the area to which Regulations 16 and/or 19 applied.

BAKEHOUSES

20 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district where only minor defects were found and which were made good on verbal intimation to the owners concerned. There are only 3 bakehouses in the district.

ICE CREAM

33 samples of Ice Cream were taken for bacteriological examination and all were Grade 1.

There are no Ice Cream manufacturers in the district and all ice cream sold in the shops is pre-packed and of well known proprietary brands. 50 shops were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, most of them being the small mixed business type of shop which are inspected regularly. The Ice Cream vans visiting the area are owned by large multiple firms and are chiefly of modern design with adequate facilities provided for the trade.

FOOD HAWKERS

20 hawkers are registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act Section 76, and 10 premises registered for the storage of food for hawking. Whilst there is a continued improvement in the design and type of vehicle being used for this trade, together with an increased practice of pre-packing food prior to offering for sale, changes of ownership and journeys make administration of the regulations difficult. It is felt that there are still some hawkers which are unregistered operating throughout the area.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

9 Scrap Metal dealers are registered with the Council in accordance with the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964. Whilst this compulsory registration appears to be only for record purposes it does provide a means of checking the growth of eyesore scrap yards and making sure the proper planning permission is applied for and granted, also the police have some control and knowledge of the dealers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only offensive trade which is operated in the district other than fish frying and a limited amount of fat melting by butchers, etc., as ancillary to their main business, is one of fat melting in Lindale Lane, Kirkhamgate. There is no nuisance arising from use of the premises which whilst very old are kept in satisfactory condition and are a considerable distance from any houses.

The Knackers Yard at Kirkhamgate continues to operate on a small scale but the number of animals being brought in continues to fall and make the business less active. With the closing down of the sterilisation plant at these premises all nuisance has ceased and the premises are kept in satisfactory condition.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS

17 shops are registered with the Council under the Food and Drugs Act. During the year 24 visits were made to these premises. Generally there is a good class of shop in the district although many are of fairly old construction. Improvements are continually being carried out, particularly when the change of ownership takes place. There is also a gradual change-over from coal fired pans to gas fired ones.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

26 visits were made to workshops in the district and the premises found to be satisfactory. The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 28 with and 12 without mechanical power.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the end of the year there were 42 premises employing 479 persons registered with the Council under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

During the year 44 inspections were made of these premises and defects and deficiencies noted where applicable.

Practically all the premises registered are small, having a small number of employees. There has been no difficulty in bringing them to the required standard.

Inspection of the registered premises have been made as necessary during the period and the appropriate returns made to the Ministry. During the period 1 accident was reported as required by the Act, and investigated.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

4 premises are registered under this Act with the Council and the kennels involved are all in satisfactory condition and all but one are well managed. The nuisance from dog barking still continued during the year from the kennels on Ledger Lane, Outwood, and the position became more aggravated by the building up of the nearby field. Many complaints were received during the year, particularly during the holiday season when more dogs were boarded out. Frequent visits to the Kennels were made at all times of the day and night but the Council were not able to take action to have the nuisance abated.

It is evident that some action will have to be taken during next year by the Authority or private members and there is at present no shortage of local residents prepared to appear as witnesses in the matter.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

So far as the industrial smoke in the district is concerned there still remain the two Colliery chimneys, three brickwork chimneys and three small factory chimneys. One of the chimneys at the brickworks gives very little cause for concern as it serves oil fired kilns but the other two give rise to complaint at regular intervals and have been referred to the Alkali Inspectorate for attention.

Grit from the Colliery yard and coal blending stock yard cause a greater nuisance than does the smoke from the chimneys and once again have given rise to complaints from nearby residential areas.

Coal fired engines are now a thing of the past and the railway line traffic no longer gives rise to any nuisance.

The Council's No. 1 Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1.10.67 and the conversions of the fireplaces carried out were done with no complaints from the people concerned. A second area was also represented and presented to the Ministry for confirmation, to become operative as from 1st July, 1969, and the area covered 240 acres with 325 privately owned dwellings and 148 Council owned dwellings.

Details of the completed No. 1 Area are:—

1. No. of dwellings involved	97
2. No. of dwellings where conversions took place	66
3. Total cost of the grants made for these conversions	£2,178
4. Average grant cost per house converted	£33

In addition to these conversions all new Council houses and, so far as is known, private houses are now being provided with cooking facilities other than solid fuel which means they are for the greater part capable of being termed smokeless units.

The Council have also continued the policy of replacing the old fireplaces in pre-war Council houses with tiled fireplaces and independent cookers.

18 observations were taken of the various chimneys in the district and it was necessary for warnings to be issued to the brickyard owners on occasions but no legal action thought necessary.

COLLIERY TIPS

No nuisance was caused by Colliery tip fires and whilst tipping has been continued on a limited scale at Parkhills there is no sign of fire and no nuisance being caused. Levelling out of the Lofthouse Colliery tip is being carried out and it is hoped that when finished off and planted over it should have a reasonably pleasing appearance.

HOUSING

General housing inspections continue to take up a considerable amount of the time of the department but this has again reduced chiefly due to the increase in the number and percentage of houses which are now owner/occupied and the continued Slum Clearance programme which is taking away the houses which for many years have been the source of complaints.

Once again the general increase in cost of repair work together with difficulty in obtaining the services of tradesmen has caused deterioration of property to the state of unfitness where condemnation is the only solution. Improvement grants still fail to attract the attention of landlords of rented properties and all grants made are to owner/occupiers.

The Council's own repair department still has difficulties in obtaining suitable tradesmen to carry on with their essential repairs and improvements and particularly in the bricklaying and plumbing trade. This means that their direct labour force has to be supplemented by outside contract workers.

In an effort to overcome this shortage of labour, bonus schemes are adopted whenever possible. The one adopted for regular working by the painters for external painting work has proved itself to be successful and the increased output of 70%—80% has been maintained during the year.

Housing inspections have not been carried out as routine work of the department. These inspections have been once more confined to where Clearance action was contemplated or where tenants have reported defects.

No applications were received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair.

Only 25 houses were dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme during the year, this being due to the very slow rate of building, these houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses.

During the year the Council's 40 permanent prefabricated bungalows, erected in 1946 were condemned and re-housing of the tenants commenced.

31 Council dwellings were completed during the year as compared with 26 last year. These were made up of 23 two bedroom type houses, 4 three bed-roomed, and 4 one bedroomed flats.

Once again all the new houses erected were let to tenants from condemned houses but as in past years by exchange it was possible to make the best use available accommodation.

48 re-lettings of Council houses during the year were as follows:— 5 to families in lodgings, 2 to overcrowded families, 7 aged persons' bungalows or flats, 6 to special cases and 28 to tenants of condemned houses. During the year 20 exchanges of tenancies were allowed to meet the requests of the various tenants.

The total number of houses, flats and bungalows owned by the Council at the end of the year was 1,991.

In addition to the houses built by the Council, extensive private housing development has again been carried out throughout the area and it is found that with the exception of housing requirements for Slum Clearance applications for Council houses have fallen off and tenants are becoming very selective. It is more than likely that the increased rents of new Council houses are the reason for this.

Bungalows and Flats are now the type of accommodation in chief demand by people living in the larger type houses both Council and private owned and this would seem to be the trend for many years to come.

The Wardens' schemes both on Council Estates and for private houses continue to be greatly appreciated and the Community Centres where provided are well patronised and used as washing and ironing centres. At the end of the year there were 6 Community Centres and 11 visiting wardens. Each of the visiting Wardens attends to the needs of approximately 30 units. The areas covered by the Wardens are constantly being increased and it is hoped that eventually the whole of the district will be covered.

The Council's application list at 31.12.67 showed the following applicants for Council accommodation:—

In Lodgings	50
Not in Lodgings	155
Bungalows and Flats	236
Condemned houses	33
	474

Conversion of fireplaces in pre-war houses has continued during the year and during this period 50 such conversions were carried out.

39 Improvement Grants (Standard) were also made during the year but as in past years these were for owner/occupiers mainly.

TENTS AND CARAVANS

There are no caravans used as permanent dwellings in the area.

The only caravans used regularly are sited at Kirkhamgate and used in connection with the construction of the Motorway.

The temporary sites which were used regularly in past years have not been occupied this year and we have had no complaints concerning this matter during the year.

URINALS

The three new toilets at Wrenthorpe, Stanley and Lofthouse Gate, which were opened only last year have been subjected to extensive vandalism and damage and whilst they are still in operation they are a constant source of trouble. Adequate arrangements are made for keeping them clean and attended to.

The two older urinals at Outwood and Stanley also suffered from vandalism and whilst it has been possible to retain the one at Stanley the Outwood one has had to be demolished.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The houses of persons allocated Council house tenancies are inspected prior to removal and if necessary sprayed with insecticide. This is found to be required only on very rare occasions and it has not been necessary for almost three years.

The use of foundry sand and clay as a covering material on the tip has kept it clear of crickets and reasonably clear of flies.

169 properties were treated for the eradication of rats and mice, the only major infestations being on the refuse tip and sewage works which are treated regularly.

All complaints respecting rat infestations are attended to as soon as possible and we have no known reservoirs of infestation.

Labour difficulties again made sewer treatment impracticable but with most of the sewers full it is a difficult task and can only be carried out at carefully selected times. From observations made there does not appear to be any great infestation of the sewers.

CLEANSING

The cleansing of the district is carried out by direct labour which is worked on a bonus system to obviate the previous difficulties in the recruitment of replacement staff. This system has continued to work well during the year and once again with the exception of the holiday periods collections have been maintained at 7 day intervals.

Bonus payments made average approximately 40% of the standard wage rates paid to the men but the reduced staff saving more than offset this extra cost. The staff remained at 9 loaders and 3 drivers up to the middle of the year when by the purchase of a new Pakamatic 50 cubic yard vehicle it was possible to reduce the operative vehicles from three to two which altered the deploy-

ment of 10 loaders and 2 drivers. Any staff shortage due to holidays or sickness is, where possible by arrangement, made good by staff from the Highways Department. Once again it has been possible to absorb the collections of refuse from the many new properties which have been built.

The transport of the department is made up of two S & D Fore and Aft tippers and one fifty cubic yard Karrier Pakamatic automatic stowing machine. This latter machine has taken the place of two S & D fore and aft vehicles which means that we now have a spare vehicle available. All the vehicles are diesel engined and no petrol is stored or used on the premises.

Disposal of the refuse is still concentrated at Ferry Lane where playing fields are being constructed out of the old settlement storage reservoir. An adequate supply of covering material is available in the form of foundry sand and soil from our own building sites. A Bristol tractor is garaged on this tip and it is used daily for pushing over the refuse and covering with the soil and sand. Fires have been a nuisance during the year and tips become more and more subject to these due to the lighter types of more combustible materials being collected; by using the tractor and sand they can easily be brought under control.

Roadside dumping of old furniture and rubbish continues to be a problem in spite of the fact that for a small charge the department removes any such articles and the tip is available for anyone wishing to use it. Jerry Clay Lane, the site of the previous Council tip, is the chief area affected and is becoming a real problem.

Household and trade refuse continue to become more and more bulky as pre-wrapping of food and domestic articles become more prevalent. The present trend towards central heating has also resulted in an increase in the amount of rubbish being disposed of by way of the dustbin and there is a steady increase in the number of houses which need more than one bin to store the refuse produced in the seven days which is the normal period of collection. This problem will become more and more acute as the Clean Air Zones in the districts are extended and more than likely a more frequent rate of collection will have in the future to be considered.

No schemes for refuse storage in paper or plastic sacks have been brought in due to the high cost of these schemes.

The free bin replacement scheme has continued during the year and 295 were replaced.

NOISE NUISANCE

In spite of the increased publicity on this subject following the Noise Abatement Act, the only complaints we have had are still those concerning the broiler house and the Dog Boarding Kennels which the Council have considered and contemplated action respecting the latter case during the 1968 boarding season if it continues on the scale as at present.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT STORES

23 licences for the storage of petroleum spirit are in force in the district, the quantity of spirit stored ranging from 25 gallons to 250,000 gallons.

Regular visits are made to these premises to ensure that the regulations and safety precautions are being complied with.

There is constant modernisation of the premises to move with legislation and trade requirements.

HAIRDRESSERS

There are 12 hairdressers registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, Section 120. The premises are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

Letters sent out	GENERAL	1,642
Informal Notices	HOUSING	66

I should once again on behalf of the staff of the department like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the help and consideration they have given us.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D. Walker.

T P

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